IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES-No. 19 .- Vol. 2.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY MORNING. MAY, 12, 1825

Von XXXIX



BY AUTHORITY [PUBLIC ACT]

AN ACT making appropriations for the suppor of Government, for the year one thousand eight lars, including all allowances. hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Conthe same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the sereice of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five:

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, in addition to the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the aet of the fifteenth day of December last, sixty-four

thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars.
For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing, and all other, incidental and contingent expenses o both Houses of Congress, sixty five thousand dol-

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, in cluding the salary of the Inbrarian, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the Uni ted States, twenty-five thousand dollars. For compensation to the Vice President of the

United States, five thousand dollars. For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of the 20th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thou-

sand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, one thousand four hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation to one mechanist, per act of twenty-sixth of May: one thousand eight hundred and twent-four, seven hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying pers, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight bundred and eighteen, including four hundred dollars short appropriated for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of one cierk, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all al-

April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen seventoen thousand eight hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation to the messengers in said of fice, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowauces.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of

the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eightceu, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office,

saver, hundred dollars, in full of all allowances. For compensation to the first Auditor of the Trensury, three thousand dollars.

Por compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowan-

For compensation to the Second Anditor of the Treasurs, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dallars, in full of all allowan-

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of

the Third Anditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the messenger and assistant

in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances. For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen

thousand and fifty dollars. For one additional clerk, employed peractof appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and

tiventy five one thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven bundred dollars, in full of all altowan-

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Anditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compansation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars in full of all allowan-

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five

For compensation to the messenger in said ofe, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allewan-

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of

the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said of

fice, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, one thousand one hundred and fifty dol-For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of gress assembled, That the following sums be, and said Commissioner, per act of twentieth of April,

> For compensation to the messenger and assisant, in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in

full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sca-letters; for expenses of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Trensury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year direction of the President of the United States, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thirty fourteen thousand dollars. thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watehnien, employed for the security of the State, and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose, and huckets, one thousand nine hundred dol-

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Sceretary of War, twenty-one thousand six lars. undred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, ne thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowan-

the Paymaster General, three thousand nine hun-For compensation to the messenger in said of-

fice, seven bundred dullars, in full of all allowan-

the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of twenty-four, three thousand nice hundred dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowan-

For compensation to the clarks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousaud one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the elerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and firm the compensation of thirteen members of the Legislative Council of the territory of Florida, estimating twenty-cight days, at three donars relative.

Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand ritory, three hundred and fifty dollars. eigt hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the Surgeon General's office, peract of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thou-

sand one hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the Quartermaster General's office, two thousand one hundred

and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of the War Department, including all the subordinate offices thereof,

seven thousand dollars. For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy six thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of

the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteeu, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to one clerk in said office, pe act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hun dred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger and assistau

in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances. For the contingent expenses of said office, two

thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the Secretary to the Com missioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dol-

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and cighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation of clerks and a draftsman, per act of twenty-sixth May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand dollars.

For compensation the messenger in said of fice, sevon hundred a llars, in all allowan-

For the continger lense evaluationice, one thousand eight hundre alent and four For allowance to the

watchmen, employed toe rity of the War and Navy buildings; and remodental and confuel and candles, tingent expenses, incl. "if 1 fifty dollars. tivo thousand and one hu For compensation to be lostinaster General,

four thousand dollars. For compensation to to Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars For compensation to the Cooks in the General

Post Office, per act of tweat oth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars. For compensation to Clerks in said office, per act of twenty sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, five thousand six hundred

For compensation to the messengers in said of fice, one thousand and fifty dollarrin full of all al-

owances. For the contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For repairing ? Acting and yard of the General Post Office, two? San dollars.

and eighty eight dollars and six cents.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the elerks in the office of

the Surveyor General, two thousand one honared For compensation to the Surveyor South of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousandseven hundred dol-For compensation of two additional clerks in said

office for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, one thousand seven hundred dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois,

the said Surveyor, two thousand deltars. For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, and eighty-two dollars and sixty cents. two thousand dollars.

the said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dol-

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, iucluding part of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of

the said surveyor, two thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, one thousand five hundred dollars. For firmishing the President's House, under the

For compensation to the officers and eterk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Miut, nine thousand four bundred dollars.

For ineidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery, and for allowences of was-tage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dol-

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Teritory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars. For the contingent expenses of the Michigan

For compensation to the clerks in the office of Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation of nine members of the Logis lative Council of the Michigan Territory, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the Legislative Council of the Michigan For compensation to the clerks in the office of Territory, three thousand and thirty-two dollars. For the contingent expenses of the Legislative twenty-sixth Nay, one thousand eight hundred and Council, including the printing of the laws of said Territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansaw territory, niao thousand dollars. For the contingent expenses of the Arkansaw ter-

ritory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hiddred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand one hundred and twenty-forr, two the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twentieth of April, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twentieth of thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twenty-forr, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twenty-forr, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twenty-forr, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twenty-forr, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the twenty-forr, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy nine

thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation to the Attorney General of the United states, three thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisons of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars. For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, ten thousand five hundred

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, in-eluding the District of Columbia, and of jurors and his or her legal representatives, complying with witnesses, in aid of the finds arising from fines, the requisitions of that act. penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the exses of prosecutions for offences against the Uited States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners,

two hundred thousand dollars. For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, two thousand

and fifty dollars. For the support and maintenance of light houses beacons, bnoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expensenses, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty.

five dollars and eighty-five cents. For procuring and placing three bnoys on the bar near the port of Georgetown . South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for the object carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and twentyfour, three hundred dollars.

For building a light house on Baker's Island, near

Mount Desert, in the state of Maine, in addition to the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, made on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand note to the low lands that the tide was unusually three lundred dollars. For placing a bnoy at the mouth of Scoppernong river in North Carolina, in addition to the appro-

priation offorty dollars, made on the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twentyfour, one hundred and forty dollars. For placing a buoy of the entrance of Beaufort in North Carolina, continue dred dollars.

For the payment or bal nees due to officers of the old internal revenue and it eet tax, being the amount carried to surplus fund on the thirtyfirst of December and tho and eight hundred and sant a hundred and thirty twenty-four, eigh -

six dollars and fe For the Public 1 (2) g Washington City, for the year one though the many dred and twentyfive, eighty thous in 🕦 🤝

For repairs mac. e gine and house, for the use of the Put + B. 1 s and for keeping rd ten dollars. the same in repair, one hund For improving the Capitol ... e, one thousand

For paving the footway in front of the public grounds on the south side of the Pennsylvania Ave-

one dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For levelling, graduating, and improving the President's Square, live thousand dollars. For stationary and books, for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, one thousand five hundred

dollars.

For bringing to the Scat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, three thousand three hundred dollars. For the discharge of such miseellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained & admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.
For Surveying the Public Lands of the United States, including the services of three commission-Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of tween Roberts and Ludlow's lines in the state of Ohio, one hundred and 14 thousand nine hundred

For the salaries of the Registers and Receivers For compensation to the clerks in the office of Land Offices, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, and Madrid, and of the Charge des Affairs at Stockholm, in the Netherlands, and

at Lisbon, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. For ontfits of Ministers to London and Madrid, and for Charge des Affairs at Lisbon and at Paris twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the salaries to Ministers, or Charge des Affairs, who have been, or may be appointed to the governments on the American continent, to wit. Columbia, nine thousand dollars; Chili, nine thou sand dollars; Mexico, nine thousand dollars; Buenos Ayres, four thousand five hundred dollars; Guatamala, four thousand five hundred dollars, and Brazil, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, orty thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of a Minister to Mexico, & to Charge des Affairs at Guatanuala, Buenosayres and Brazil, twenty-two thousand fivelundred dollars

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, fourteen thousand dollars. For the contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For the sataries of Agents of Claims at Paris and London, four thousand dollars. For the contingent expenses of Foureign Interourse, forty thousand dollars. For the relief and protection of distressed Amer-

can seamen in foreign countries, thirty-five thouand dollars. For the expenses of Intercourse with the Barba-

y Powers, thirty thousand dollars.
For the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbi trator under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, one-half the salary of the Secretary, and half the contingent expenses of the Commission, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and eventh articlos of the Treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioner, Agent, and Surveyor, and their contingent expenses, sixteeu housand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sev eral sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriited: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall he paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, & paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided also, That nothing in this section eantained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be extended in For the contingent expenses of the Florida ter- the public service; bus in all cases, where the pay orsalary of any person is withheld, in pursuanen of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the fluty of said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delin-

quent and his sureties. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorised and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum or sums of money, to which any person or the le gal representative of any person may be entitled, by virtue of the act authorizing re-payment for lands erroneously sold by the United States, approved the twelfthday of January, in the year eighhis or her legal representatives, complying with

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Washington, Feb. 25, 1825: Approved. JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

From a late English Paper.

The following afflicting details have been comnunicated by Captain Du Bordieu, of the Royal Hanoverian Engineers, himself a witness of the calamity he describes.

Stade, on the Elbe, Hanover, Feb. 5. The horrors of the night from the 3d to the 4th of February, can never be effaced from my memory, were I to live to the age of a Patriarch. About one o'clock, after midnight, the warning guns from the fortress of Stude were fired, to dehigh. I was then standing on an elevated spot, whence, at intervals, as the moon peeped through the dark and lowering clouds, I could see vilages and houses, to a considerable distance, and the ground covered with snow. At about half afther one the wind became tempestuous, and the water instantly gained four feet, and continued to rise amidst the howling of the wind, the firing of the alarm guns, the rolling of thunder, and grand. Along the whole line, as far as the eve could reach, the destructive progress of the mighty mass of water was easily to be distinguished by the melting of the 'snow: while, to heighten the horrors, the near and distant shrieks of the inhabitants, mingled with the melancholly lowings of the drowning cattle, were heard in the intervals of the storm. At length the morning intervals of the storm. At length the morning of Sunday evening between the Prosbyterian clawned—but alas! of the most fertile province church and Keen's thin agold chain and key. Any of Hanover, nothing was to be seen but the tops For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of the formulation of the houses and trees! The garrison boats of twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred all Post Office, six the first of January, one thousand eight hundred all Post Office, six the for placing stone steps at the several entrances of were immediately manned with soldiers, and we for placing stone steps at the several entrances of were immediately manned with soldiers.

and twenty- four, one thousand two hundred dol- [] sand eight hundred and twenty four, one thousand [] the navy office, six thousand one hundred and sixty [proceeded, assisted by the Burghers' boats, to save the persants from the roots of the lowest horses, and to convey provisions to those who had saved themselves in the hay lolts. This work of mercy still continues to the utmost of our strength; but it is only in our power to alleviate the present misery. The number of lives that have been lest, as far as it is yet known, does not, thank God, much exceed one hundred; but what have we to expect? Sickness and death! The wretched inhabitants have lost their all, their furniture, their orchards, in a great measure, and for several years, their crups. Many are now wanderers on the face of the earth, without homes, who were, at least, in competence only a few hours since. I feel I need add nothing more to induce my generous countrymen to extend their hand to their Hanoverrian brothren; yet I must remark, that this suffering province, from the enthusiastic love of the peasantry to our beloved royal family, and their connexion with England, was marked, during the French occupation, from these causes, as a particular object of oppression.

BORING FOR WATER. The following letter, hunded to us for publica tion, contains interesting facts.

Carlieshope, March 25, 1825. (Near New-Brunswich, N. J.)

DEAR SIR: The practicability of obtaining water by means of boring, is not unknown in Europe, and has been resorted to in this country for salt works; but no where, excepting in our immediate district, has water been made to flow, spontaneously, above the surface. It is the greatest improvement in the science of llydraulies of our or any age, and will result in a new theory of the origin of certain springs; I mean those springs that do not come to the surface from a higher source. But I must leave these speculative points, and comply with your wish to have a copy of the calculation that I made, of the cost to a city of supplying

I have allowed largely for each well, as you will discover, when I tell you that my well, which is 253 feet deep, cost only 500 dollars. m cluding perpendicular, horizontal and lateral pipes, to the length of 236 feet, and made of copper, with tin lining.

itself with delicious water by the new principle

The water in my bored well has risen at least tive feet above the surface of the ground. It is carried to the kitchen-supplies two trough tables for milk pans—two large cattle troughs, and a hog trough. The water never ceases to fllow, and is of the same temperature throughout the year. I wish that you would give as much publicity to the contents of this letter as you ean .-The Mathattan Company are horing in New-York. They have not yet obtained water, but if they persevere they will succeed.

National Journal. TOTAL IN MILITARE

GROCERIES.

BRADLEY & HERNDON AVE just received and will con-

PRESH store on Main Street, nearly opposite TEAS. Leavy's corner and next door to Mr. Pilkington's, a general assortment

GROCERIES, TIN. GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE; which will be sold very low for cash in hand or such other articles as will answer in their trade.

> April 28, 1825-17-tf. JOHN M. HEWETT. TRUSS MAKER,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz. The common Steel, with & without the racket whee ', The newly invented and much approved double-

headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,

Continuens' best Murocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suprenders with relieve Donble and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers,

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 18,5,-18-if

Jessamine Circuit, Sct. APRIL TERM, 1325.

Female Bandages, &c. &c.

FRANCIS MILLER, Complainant, against
ROBERT EASTIN and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Henry Wilhamson and Wellis Williamson are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's bill herein agreeably to law and the flashes of lightning, till at once, a rushing of mighty waters announced the demolition of the said Henry Williamson and Willis Williamson do the dykes. The scene was now terrifically appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complianant's bift herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised .ev spaper of this

ommonwealth two catender months successively.
A Copy. Teste,
DANL B PRICE, edges DANL B PRICE, cace

LOST.

person leaving it at the bar will receive five doffers re-

Lexington April 21 1825-16-11"

Communications.

LANCASTERIAN EDUCATION. The remarks of Mr. Dickinson on the principles. progress, & effects of this system of teaching,concluded from our last.
PUNISHMENTS.

The forfeiture of morn tickets and confinement after school bours, we the principal punishments used. Immediately after the good scholars are called up and rewarded, the report of the had ones

(11 ang) from the monitor general is called over. talkers, players and idlers, are sentenced are reported guilty of either of the above offences.

tiames of those who come in after that time: this list is called the report of late scholars. In all cases however the parties may be excused from confinement, if they are in possession of merit tickets, by forfeiting them at the rate of one ticket for every half hours detension. Those who are reported their teacher as their ease may require; their names age written down and called over at the close of every school-time for a month. This is called the Trunut-list. It is considered a great disgrace by the pupils to have their names on this list.

In the division of pupils who have been once re-

twice reported two tickets, &c.

As it sometimes happens that a schollar is reported by the monitor general of order, and by the monitors-general of reading and arithmetic, during the same school-time it is found sost convenient to call up those reported by each monitor-general, seperately, and to dismiss one report before another is called for. Monitors of Division pay two tickets for each of-

fence reported against thein. Munitors of classes forfeit a pay-ticket for each

offence. Geogral-moniture have a part of their weekly

pay suspended by their teacher, for inattention or Truants pay four tickets for each school-time

periceted. Deobedience to monitors, forfeits four tickets. Disobadience of anburdinate monitors to superi-

or monitors six tickers.

Partiality in monitors, or false reports, eight tick-

Every pupil who considers himself aggrieved by his monitor is at liberty to appeal to the teacher at the time of its being called up, previous to disare allowed to call up witnesses to their own de-fence, and after examination, sentence is passed by the teacher. If the pupil is in the right, it is dismissed, and the accuser punished as he deserves but in the case of groundless appeal, the appellant is antenced to a longer confinement.

Those who are to be confined after school hours, are constantly employed in writing on their slates the words of their class; and if they are idle or disorderly, they are reported again at the uext meet-

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES. Class No. 4. eonsists of pupils who are imperient ly or no) at all acquainted with the alphabet, and are scated next the teacher's stand; these have a dosk with sand, in a space five inches wide, the whole length of the desk, on which they trace the letters, from an example pointed to by the monitor of this class. Writing the letter gives them a perfect knowledge of it. As the monitar pronounees aland "write A," and points with his pointer to the letter to be traced, and so on through the whole alphabet; all write together, the monitor examines he whole performance, and the pupil who has excelled, has a label, printed "first pupil" placed on his breast by the munitor. The operation is continned and whatever pupil excels in the execution, the badge of merit is removed to him; the pupils go through this exercise a great many times in a day.

To discover the effect of the foregoing exercise wall in the half carrie, the monitor stands in the most convenient situation for the pupils to see and read; he points with a pointer to a letter, if the first pupil pronounces right, he retains his place, if not the monitor says, "the next," if he does not, he gues on in succession through the whole number; the monitor never correcting an error, till the whole class have been exercised.

They here commence writing on slates, words ar syllables of two letters, at the dictation of the monitor of this class; such as if, of &c. without having the letters pointed to by their monitor; thus proving the knowledge they have acquired in the

This class is as all the other classes in the school are led out to the half circles to a lesson adapted to the knowledge they are supposed to have acquired they first read and spell, looking at the lesson; the functionafter some exercise in this way, takes down the lesson, turns it so the pupils cannot see it, and spells them by rote; always attending to the rule have been tanglit the system; schools have been of the people by diminishing the power of the as it respects ment, as in the former class. The formed on the borders of Castraria; and many parts state legislatures. The decision of the late apperfect popils are reported and progressed to No of the United States have large schools Pennsyl-

three letters Class 4th write and spell words or syllables of four letters. Class 5th write and spell monosyllables generally. Class till write and spell dissyllables. Class 7th write and spell trissyllables. Class 8th words of four syllables and pellysyllables generally including words similar in sound, but of different import in their significations, &c. All the classes are grammatically arranged.

There are two writing divisions in the classes The and, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, classes write' on slates, the eighth on paper; and it is a very extriordinary fact, that the pressure required in wris ting ocealates, does not in the least, operate against the papils writing as correctly, and equally well

opparer.

The pupils learn to read at the same time they learn to write-and as they are classed for their proficiency in reading and spelling, it frequently ocurs, that, on the first introduction, pupils are finned who read and spell woll enough for the 7th class, but cannot write a letter. The monitor of the class places these near him at the desk, and teaches them to write the alphabet from examples, within their view; by this plan popils have been capable of writing io a very short time.

ARITHMETIC.

Class 1st. As soon as the schollars are advanced to the sixth class in reading and spelling, they are put into the first division of Arithmetic; in this the pupils learn to make and combine figures as introductory to addition. They are taught the addition! ta'de by repeatedly writing it on theirslates, at the dulity will vanish. dictation of their momiter, and repeating it in their circles. The monitor proceeds to make them read government of France) reported on the 23d, Anthus by pointing at the lesson.

Pirst pupil I and 1 are 2 1 and 2 are 3 Third do. 1 and 3 are 4 And so on through the whole table; he then points

ta a combination. First pupil 3 and 5 are 8 Second do 5 and 7 are 12 wond connight a he heard by the whole division-

1 and 2 second do. do. are 3 3 and 5 third do. do. are 8 And all the numbers as before, changing the question to the pupil. The bauges and tickets of merit are strictly attended to, to excite emulation.

to halfan hours conductment for each time that they progress his division has made; he first dictates the sum line by line, then explains the mode of, wor-Sendars who come late to school, that is, a quarking by reading a key he holds in his haad; the puter of an hour after it is opened, are confined half pils write the whole on their slates; when the perter of an innur after it is opened, are confined half pils write the whole on their slates; when the per-an hour also, unless they have been detained by formance is finished, the monitor says, show slates; their parents; a boy is appointed to write dawn the the whole division turn them to the view of the monitor, he examines whether it corresponds with the example, and corrects the errors.

In the first operation the pupils are told what they have to accomplish, but to discover the unpression made on their memory by this mode, they are taken out to the semi-circles round the wall of and the pupils work the sum without assistance .performs correctly takes precedence and the badge | can be understood, established and maintained

f merit in due erder. The whole of the Aritemetical rules are taught

in the same way. oral teaching is mostlikely to engage the attention serve their principles, are named at this remote and fix instruction on the memory. The best scholars find their memories more forcibly impressibly to rule, was read. It must be olivious to every reflecting mind, that sed by a practical lecture than by reading au clasorate treatise; and when the substance of a lecture is committed to writing by the heater, the impression becomes indelible.

It is presumed the proceeding outlines will fur-mish a pretty correct idea of the method laid down hy Mr. Lancaster, but there are essential minutiae which the limits of this sketch is not designed to cinbrace, and if the reader wishes to be acquainted with them, the hooks published by Mr. Laucaster will give him all the detail for the formation and conduct of a school. Those who wish to become qualified to teach on the system will find it indisensibly necessary to enter a school of the kind and pply the theory to practice, under the guidance of skilful teacher.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

2 Class are taught Simple Additiou. Subtraction. Multiplication. 4 do Division.

6th 7th and 8th classes Companud rules. 10th or lagher classes Practice, Rule of Three and as much of the higher hranches as their stay in school will admit.

Mode of Examining Pupils in Arithmetic. The Mooiter-General takes dows on a slate, the names of the pupils that he observes, in the discharge of his official duty, to distinguish themselves while ciphering in divisions. He also enquires of the monitor of cach division, if he has any pupils qualified for examination, and if any be takes down the cames of those reported. When the business of the school closes, the Monitor-General Comnumicates to the teacher the names of those reported. Next day, in the course of the time appointed to ciphering, these pupils are called up and examned by the teacher. All the pupils reported from the first class, are called up at the same time, and questioned on their knowledge of the addition ta-ble. Those who show a sufficient knowledge of it, receives an exomination ticket, and pass immedi-

ately to the second class. The pupils from the second class are next called up, and have an example in simple addition dieta-ted to them by their teacher, standing in a siluation

The pupils from the other classes, are examined

PROGRESSION OF THIS SYSTEM. England, Scotland, and Ireland (in face of opposition from the ecclesiastic establishments of two of vern the tribunals, the exercise of the vast dominthose countries) have several hundred schools on this system; and hundreds of thousands of youth edneating in them. To give a bare outline of its pro When any of Class No. 1. is perfect in writing the gress in these countries would fill a volume.

alphabet they are passed after examination by the her national establishments; founds were appropria-In 1815 Prance incorporated this system with ted for its extension through her departments, and in the short space of twelve months from its introduction; seventy-eight schools were opened by an thority of government; twenty-seven departments and forty corporations had received or requested teachers; a number of individuals had founded schools of three, four and five hundred pupils each Germany, Switzerland, and the extended empire of Russia had received it; and to the shores of the Ganges, the coast of Africa, to the West Indies, and Otaheitan Isles, teachers had been sent and schools opened. Hottentots, and native Africans have been taught the system; schools have been vania has incorporated it among her literary insti-Class 3rd. write and spell words or syllables of tutions; the large towns and cities throughout all our country have received it. The city and neigh bourhood about Philadelphia bave opwards of thirty establishments. The cities of New-York, Albany Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Richmond the Burrough of Nor'olk, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chilicothe, Wheeling, and many others have large schools. To them I may add the institution I have the honour of superintending, and this system by its simplicity and facility in teaching, promises to extend over the whole earth.

These are not the assertions of an enthusiast calculating from data that are doubtful, but plain my possession to prove every assertion, and may be seen by any desirons of examining them.

ITS EFFECTS.

Virtue, order, subriety, and the love of justice and of knowledge, are inenleated by this system. The order of the school, the organization of the classes, the obcdience iocnicated, the influence imperceptibly operating on the mind, to induce order and regularity, give to this mode of teaching an advantage over all others.

Religious priociples are inculcated from short and easy portions of scripture, without any reference to doctrines or sectarianism: morality, the love of order, affection to parents and connexions, are the result of lessons calculated to produce them. The following evidence of the effects of this system will appear entitled to little credit, by those who are nnacquaioted with its operations; to those who have examined and seen for themselves, incre-

M. M. Jomanl, Secretary (appointed by the gust, 1816, as follows: "The first established school present results,

which astonish those neacquainted with the Lancasterion mode of education. The former teachers on the old system, do not cease to admire the order and attention which reigns in the classes, and are surprised at the rapidity of their progress: prejudices are so effectually dissipated, that personal in-

class in six months, in reading, writing and arithmetic, many had completed their chication suffiiently to go out apprentices, who had entered not knowing a letter; and some who began on the 7th July, in thirteen munths reacced the lighest class.

"The happy influence (he continues) of this sys Not .- The reader will remark, that, in the urst tem, is apparent in the pupils; in their manner of

In the Burough school in England, Africans have Addition, as all the other rules in arithmetic, are in eighteen months been able to write nearly as taught first by dictation; the mounter of every class well as any person and passed through all the arithteaching their native brethren.

> built. The principles of liberry cannot be put into practical effect, nor maintained in a country where he people are uneducated.

> We have seen in our day the faint prospect of liberty to Europe, closed in despotism of the worst kind; and a nation, who could boast of having some of the most enlightened men in the world, degraded ignorance of the great mass of her population.

Truents, are reproved, exhorted, and confined by the room. An example and key are hing on the their cacher as their case may require; their names wall; the pupils have their slates and pencils; they they had never suffered military or coclesiastic designed by the class of the c

knowledge communicated generally by this meth reported, each is required to pay a ticket; those All errors are corrected by the mounter. He that od of education, that the true principles of liberty

The Republic of Sparta, amidst the dark ages of Idolarry, preserved her liberty longer than any other state, through the establishment of schools.

Preasury) in a letter to his friend on the subject of education, after speaking of the obstacles this sys tem would meet with in some countries, says, "It is in the United States alone that every useful and rational improvement, every rational effort to develope the luman faculties can expect to meet with oo obstructions from the government or people .--Here the highest degree of intellectual improvement of which human nature is susceptible, furnishes the surest guarantee of the perpetual duration of our political institutions."

In closing these brief remarks, I cannot help observing how consonant are the feelings of every person, acquainted with the system, or who at all examines it, in the adapting of schools on the plan.

* There are pupils in large schools of different capacities, it cannot be expected that every one will make the same progress.

> FOR THE GAZETTE. "O form, O place

."How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit "Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls

"To thy false seening" Slakespeare. It is a most extraordinary thing to see how meh who boast of their superior talents intelligence and independence, will, on the sudden accommodate their opinious to those in high places, and sacrifice their consistency, whenever a charge, is calculated to promote their political purpo-

When the late appellate tribunal of Keutucky decided that the Legislature had no right to madify the remedial system, so as to temper its severity with regard to debtors, the aristocratic party all united in approving the decision, although they could not concur in the argument by which the conclusion was obtained. It stripped the unrocaliate representatives of the people of a power which they had exercised from the beginning of the government, and was therefore hailed as a triumph The power, according to them, to make remedial on the memory, the class is led out by divisions to who work this example readily and correctly, re- contracts and the exercise of such power by State id age left his conch, animated by the remembrance the line memory, the class is led out by divisions to ball ceive an examination ticket, and are promoted to the Constitution of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the its destiny!

Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the its destiny!

Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the its destiny!

Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the its destiny! Court of the United States, in their recent decision on the Kentucky statutes have avowed the doctrine that the courts and not the states have the

> ion over contracts which influences the whole fortunes of a country, is no longer unconstitutional. This authority was too great, it seems, to be confided to the representatives of the people, but now that the court has assumed it, it dwindles to nothing and under their management is a very wholesome, necessary attribute entirely compatible with the constitution of the United States. Is it not amazing to find men of distinction advocating the monstrous and high banded measure of the Courts of the United States who have heretofore heen the streamons supporters of the opinions of the late appellate court! The consistency of their conduct must strike the senso of the dullest understanding; hut however inconsistent the course may seem to principle, it is in perfect conformity with the pulicy of their party. The great object with the a-ristocrats is to diminish the infinence of the mass of the people by diminishing the power of the pellate court advanced this jourpose, inasmuch as it denied to them the authority of passing remedial laws; but the opinion of the supreme court in denyng the power of the state Legislature to provide the rules which are to govern that court and in assuming that authority to itself, carries still further

the views of this party. At one stroke they curtail the rights of the poo de and increase the power of the Oligarchy that fill the judicial tribunals. We are not therefore to be surprised that aristocrats of this state bave abandoued the opinion of the old Court of Appeals, which only went half way and have taken up the decision of the Supreme Comt which goes the whole: we now see however that those meu who fact statements of practical men: documeots are in have hitherto pretended that the Constitution was the only rule by which they were guided, make it

every thing or nothing as suits with their policy. While the opinion of the old court of Appeals was supported by this parry, the Constitution of the United States, according to them, forbid evey power on earth to affect contracts by remodial laws; but now that the Supreme court of the Union has taken from the States the power to interfere and have assumed it themsolves, it is considered as perfectly in accordance with the Constitution. A word as to the grounds on which the Supreme court have founded their extraordinary pretentions The act of Congress expressly adopts in the following words the State laws to govern in the courts of the United States "The laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treatics or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States where they apply." The same act adopts the civil law in chancery causes. Now t is not pretended by the Supreme Court that a different rule has ever been provided by Congress subsequent to this act; but because the same act contains a clause which subjects "the forms and nodes of proceedings in suits to such alterations and additions as the courts of the United States respectively, shall in their discretion deem expedient; "they have assumed the power to alter and add to" the law itself.

binations till they are period; be afterwards says reighth class, and others from the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your ond enough to be heard by the whole division—
lin seven months; others from the first to the sixth and assign as a motive for this concession on the lin seven months; others from the first to the sixth and assign as a motive for this concession on the long that the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your only one that the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your only one the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your only one the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your only one the first to the sixth and assign as a motive for this concession on the leave months; others from the first to the sixth and assign as a motive for this concession on the leave months; others from the first to the sixth and assign as a motive for this concession on the leave months; others from the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your leave means the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits.

When you leave us may happiness attend your leave means the first to the seventh plan of the first to the seventh plan of the general government within their limits. vidious exertion of authority on the part of that body, to put down by a general system, the distinct operation the pupil reads the lesson, in the second vertex it, and in the last his knowledge is put to and decency of behaviour, in and out of second."

The friend of Washington you are dear to our sonls and inclinations of their constituents, considered and decency of behaviour, in and out of second. ton delicate a trust to exercise! Is it not amazing, if that enlightened body had intended to delegate is furnished with an example and key suited to the loctic classes. These are probably now in Africa Court, that it should have done it under the vague; the virtue; that like you they may-when called up-Ignorance is the palladium on which despotism is assumed? World any man unagine that Congress; cates and defenders of that freedom beaven has writ remedial system, from the commencement of a suit from it, by all the violence and ingenuity of the op to the consummation by execution, to the Judicia- pressers of the liminar race. ry, when it merely gives the court anthority over the modes and forms" of proceedings!

No man would make the supposition, that when c functionary who officiates in the tribunals is lower than ber enemies could expect, through the islothed by the Legislature with power over the formalities and ceremonials of the law, that the sub-Had the people of that country been educated as stance of the law, "the life of the law" as it is emted to their arbitrary discretion. And yet, all this wall; the pupils have their states and positive with they all potism to shut up in darkness, the dawn which pro-first pupil dictates the first line, which they all potism to shut up in darkness, the dawn which pro-write, the next pupil the second line, tho third the mised so glorious a day.

Boron de Gerando, who is one of the general di-thed doctrines of the country, which are struck down in the argument and absurdities set up in their

In the first place the court contend that Congress can delegate all the legislanve power it possesses over the remedial system. To obtain this position, they destroy the two all-important and well estab-

power by deputy. the effort to make modes and forms of proceedings comprehend the positive chactments, and the sub-In this construction also is involved the absurdity,! that the power given the court to alter and aild to the "forms and modes of proceedings," contained in the same law which adupts the laws of the several states for the most benevolent reason, gives, prescribed as the rule of its action.

This cursory view of this strange opinion is merely intended to invite public attention, to consider its results. Will the adherents and advocates of the public prints of this stretch of power on the part of the high tribunal, on whose strength they rely to crush the democratic institutions of their country? No! It is indefensible—they would rather hope that it may escape investigation, and that this dangerous doctrine may gradually assume the shape of precedent and become, like the other unconstimat last so consolidated and consecrated by time, as to be uneradicable, except by revolution.

> FOR THE KENTICKY GAZETTE. LA FAYETTE.

The day will soon arrive when our town is to be onoured by the presence of that Hero, who stood n the first rank of the illustrious band that broke ly in the enthusiastic feeling with which our conntrymen hail the approaching jubilee .- We dwell with pleasure on the heart felt welcome that greetby those who consider every encroachment on the ed his arrival in this land of freedom and bravery .-rights of the people as an acquisition in their layer. The peasant left the plonghshare idle in the forrow imlependence. Such was the picture exhibited on mr Eastern borders. The sacred anthem of likerty right to make the remedial laws which are to go- was sung. The companions of his glory once more with the fires of war-desolated by the ruthan soldiory of a ruthless tyrant-its green fiebla crimsoned by the blood of the patriot—new rushing to greatness with a rapidity that hafiles calculation un der the glorious influence of independence, flowing from the admirable government built upon the solid hour of darkness, and peril-in that storm when the Eagle was dazzled by its lightning fory-and the bravest heart appalled by its violence!

Leonidas perishing in the strait of Thermopyles, at the head of his heroic, and self-devoted band, nry-the lesson of selfdenial and temperance nerveil the arm-and fired the heart of the citizen-reretired with the consciousness that he had given them an invulnerable shield-a defence stronger than bross against their surrounding enemies .-Their names are encircled by the halo of imotortality.—They have won an imperishable record of their virtue in the temple of fame. They merit it. But are not the labours and toils of a stranger in the cause of a people-coonected with him by no rie of blood-no bond of duty-incited to their defence only by his sacred attachment to the cause of liberty wherever her adorers erected its altar more of praise-than they who were only defending their bousehold gods-and exalting the character of their native conotry! Yes! gallant soldier you defended our fire-sides -deeply is the remembrance implant-ed in our licarts! - We cannot meet you with Eastera poinp-but we offer the warm tribute to your virtue, that flows spontaneously from the bosoms of millions of the free!-Europe has heard the short | ties to the country! that hailed your triumph!-It has shook the despot on his throne!-II is satellites have endeavoured to blast your glory by eovenomed calminus-but to a mind like yours the pageantry of a crowned puppet has no value; and the yell of an enslaved crowd no terror .-- You have lived to witoess the spirit of libthe scasfold wasting her deathless lessons across the torch that lights the groaning nations to liherty!-Vain efforts to bind the chainless spirit!-They only hasten to ruin the crumbling thrones of the legitimates, and rouse some Brutus to dash the sceptre from their nerveless grasp!-You have always been their determined loe. You opposed the Imperial Corsican in his attempt to shackle your native country .- You stood irm when her "drunken Saturnalia" overspread her fair soil with ravage bloodshed Third do . 7 and 3 are 10 terest has yielded to evidence; pupils of six years of the court admits that the laws of the several age passed in eight mentles from the first to the states were expressly adopted by this statute as the der.

testimony if ever you should again be persecuted by tyranny-and your besom a shield from which local systems and the laws to which the people had the arrows, drawn from the quiver of malice may kecome accustomed and attached. Is it not most fall harmless. May the homage of the free impart extraordinary, then, that Congress should have con-fided to the Indiciary, a power which they, the reyour name-the friend of "universal emencipation" the patriot and the sage will transmit your story to this high and transcendant trust to the Supreme their children, as an example to form their minds and indefinite phrascology, under which it is now on the stage of life be the firm, the intrepid advoever intended to confer its whole power over the ten on every heart, and which cannot be bletted

FOREIGN.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

From "Le Sol," 1st Jan. 1825. INSTALLATION OF THE FIRST CONSTI-

TUTIONAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO. The Representatives having assembled in their Hall, the act of the last preparatory committee was read and approved

The Senators then appeared, and, having ta ken seats between the Representatives, the list of the Deputies appointed to accompany the lished principles. 1st. That the Indiciary depart. President of the Republic on his enterance and

The session was suspended whilst the Presi-Another violent construction is exemplified in object entered-ping, having taken his seat, ad dressed the two Houses in the following terms:

"Gentlemen: It will henceforth be impossible stantial provisions of the whole remedial system. to doubt, as it has been pretended atsome period, whethersocial institutions, established for the freedom of mankind, are the indispensable result of the progress of just and, benevolent ideas, or exist only for a time, by the shameful subversion power to the court to annul all the laws of the states of principles, and for the tuinitituous advance at the very moment that they are adopted as the ment of passion. The parasites of state Tyranrides which are to govern the courts. Thus a rule my, those who make comparts and duties emerge is prescribed by special legislation to control the from the clouds, deny the legitimacy and vigor of bunal to absolve itself from the law which is thus governments which have spring from the sovereign people. For, according to these individuals, free beings have no limit or guaranties; nocording to them, they assault and devour each other, and in this strife, crackly and merciless an-Judiciary aggrandizement venture a vindication in ger annihilate the hope of any orderly system of legislation.

It is not supposed, gentlemen, that, in order to confound the enemies of the people, I need lead them to the ruins of Carthage, to muse the remembrance of free Rome, or to unfold the pages of that Greece, where letters, fine arts, and subtional principles introduced by that court, silently dime philosophy, gave birth to institutions which incorporated and engrated on the government, and have been admired in all ages. No! America, our adored country, raising its head over antic times, has resolved the most interesting problem to humanity; and has already taken the veil which covered the origin, and the end and object of

The profound legislator of Carolina, and William Pcon, the friend of mau, planted in the virthe chain of British tyranny, and freed our country gin soil of America the precious seeds of civil from its galling domination. We participate deep- liberty, which, cultivated afterwards by Washington and Franklin, find themselves now deposited, with the fruit they produce, in that capitol, which has erected wisdom on the banks of the Potomac. From thence are issued desolating -the axo of the forester rested in the half hewn rays on despotism and from there appears the rethat they cannot copy from each other. The pupils laws, involved the power over the obligation of oak-the spioning-wheel ceased its labour-decrep- generation of sovereign nations. What glory for the new world! How immense the grandeur of

It is admirable, gentlemen, that the light conquest, and remove in our desperate struggle for should have penetrated to the colonies bunded by the adventurer Medellin. It is certain that genins overcame resistance, that morals weakened surrounded him in his peaceful, but triumphant the heat of parties, and that the Phoceafful march through the land he had ouce seen gleaming lanthropy came to take the place of customs and the heat of parties, and that the thoughts of plaerrors which time had consecrated.

But, I have come here, gentlemen, to congratulate with you because the triumph of opinion, of the social doctrines, have assembled us on the foundation of a compact created by ourselves and foundation of equal rights—by the wisdom of its for our own felicity. Who can take from the sages—and cemented by the blood of its martyrs. representatives, who will leave these seads consefor our own felicity. Who can take from the What must have been the enthusiastic glow, in the crated to merit and virtue, the great satisfaction hosom of La Fayette when witnessing the mighty of being replaced by citizens equally respectable change to which his valour had contributed in the and equally anxious for the public welfare with themselves? Union, the safety and the welfare of the states, have been confided to prodent hands, who, by the advice of wisdom, will attract upon themselves the admiration of a people who know rather than yield the pass to the Barbarian and his how to appreciate justice and talent. Happy countless host, has left his name the school-boy's are we in having directed the elections to the adtheme-and the freeman's veneration.-The lapse vantage of the public; we shall see the schemes of ages instead of obscurring increases its lustre. of the legislator, and the unanimous votes of the The Spartan Legislatur by the extirpation of lux- Mexican fulfilled in the first Constitutional Con-

> My heart rejoices at the happiness we enjoy, and at that which it hopes to enjoy still. The magnificent edifice of liberty, which formerly was a beautiful ideal prospect, has been seated on an indestructible basis, and it now shines by the institution which a great nation deserved.

The high attributes with which the law and the will of my fellow-cilizens have deemed proper to invest me as the depository of the Executive power, have enabled me to employ all my worthy of the homage of the heart-and the meed exertions for its usefulness. A glance although a rapid one, over the progressive existence of our affairs, will convince you, gentlemen, that I have caused to be done the greatest good possible, according to the sphere of my ability, in the short time of my presidency. Happy if I have succours in filling up the vast circle of my du-

The Secretary of the Treasury will shew to Congress that, it its situation is not advantageous, neither on account of its income or its duties, we have succeeded, by great exertions, in clothing arming, and increasing the army and navy. It erty walking abroad unchecked by the dungeon and send successors to New Mexico, to the Californias, and to all the trontiers; to appeare the cla-Atlantic-to awaken the slumbering slave. The mors of the officers of the Republic, whose pay immortal spark has roused the subjects of despotism was in arrears, and to defray, in all'its parts, the and convulses to its centre the mighty system that administration with the wise and legal use of the foreign loans. The organization of the Treasury has, by the last law, considerably improved in its economical branch, and advances, without doubt, towards perfection. May the projects which will be submitted to the House deserve is approbation! The safety of the Republic requires sacrifices, but these are always compatible with the state, the exertion and patriotism of its heraic citizens.

The federal judiciary not existing, and the go ernment being precluded from the interventing-

which is formerly had in that of the ancient pro- plause and tribute due to the sons of Republican | thorefore one the following as the suncture of them: of the stated, form, in round numbers, the vinces, its action, in this respect, has been almost virtue. You will be the source from which shall that decision, taken from the Argue of the 5th sum of eighteen millions; and the revenue amount. a stitut Hy a law designating the number and equitable spirit of benevolence that characteri-Josni relations of the District, and Circuit Judg- zes and supports good governments. es, and prescribing rules for territorial tribunals. dering them useful, without increasing the affliction of the delinquents.

lanrels, has considerably improved in its discip-when each instant is critical, each conjuncture line, It is to be completed; and that now in ex- decisive; when the new institutions are on the oflevying them only but to the species of property vails of the tobacco manufactory, on its present Istence is well armed, in proportion to the arms point of breaking off their course, emerging from contracted for, in order to raise the army accor- the obstructions and rains heaped by despotism thing to the dictates of our situation and of law. and its ministers, by ignorance and fear; and The Secretary of War and Marine will clucidate when their irresistible current is to be directed. my exertions in this branch. The system happily adopted, confides the internal administration to the people and to its local authorities. The gov- the pledges given by our constitution, and to be sold. Tools of trade, certain beds, a plough- as before stated, to above ten million sive hunernment, within its orbit, has mudertaken to cut prove to other nations that the Mexicaus are not horse &c. are exempt in Kentucky; but the Feddred thousand dollars. off state abuses; and in this, the patriotic laws only able to reconquer their liberty, but moreo- eral Courts may direct them all to be sold. In begin to unfold their beneficent activity. This will be explained by the Secretary of the Interi- and wise institutions; that it has within itself the jected to two systems of execution laws, one spring-

In all the free countries of the universe, wishes are formed for the consolidation of the Mexman ludependence; and, as soon as they are enabled to calculate the immense force which union has given to our individual and collective prosperity, I am persuaded, gentlemen, that they llic will admit us to the rank of independent and Sovereign nations.

And is this the People, who, for three centuries, was under a ridiculous administration, a wretched government? The Mexicans, deprived 1825." of an equitable system, and after having suffered above the limits of human forbearance, broke off their connexion with the metropolis. Our villages burnt, our properties invaded, prisons continually full: grief, despair, and death, perpetually hanging over our heads; such were the titles, such the characters that stamped with fire and blood the freedom we now enjoy. In recovpring our rights, and When the strong arm was uplifted for the glory of the country, we gave remarkable examples of moderation. Our detractors, now defeated, admire, if for once they can be called just, the empire of the amiable dis position of the Mexican nation, and its more phi-

lanthropic system of legislation and government. Citizens of both Houses of the general Congress of the heroic Mexican mitton! Let not the triumphs of the Revolution he lost to us! Let the satellites of the despotic power give as a tribute to the ideas of the age and to the progress of civilization in America, the testimonials of its forsed and tardy repentance! Let your ardent zeal for the Constitution; your constant love of country and liberty; your wisdom and energy, facilitate the inestimable felicity of elevating the Mexican UNITED STATES to that high pitch of greatness, decreed by the supreme arbitrator of destinies! I have done."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"The Mexican Republic, that beloved country, which, although it broke off foreign yoke, has not yet been enabled to gather the fruit of licity, has, within that space, received the sacred house of Representatives. charter which sanctious its rights, restores her to the great sphere of independent nations, and opens to her the high way to that opulence and tion; but, what an immense latitude between the lisvill, and will be here on Monday next. path and its observance. Inclinations, habits, opinions, the fatal result of so many ages of dnrkness and servitude, are obstacles which can be canquered by the docility and remarkable genius of Mexicans; the vast materials for the exer tions of experience, for the display of knowledge and for the sacrifice even of life, should bonor requireit; for such sacrifices can be demanded of those who have the honor to govern the nation, the General Congress and President of the Mexican United States.

No Constitution, however wisely combined can stifle the existence of parties in a popular government; they are the offsprings of fiberty; this point alone, we are manimous, for our honor precludes the belief, that any can dissent to this, or that there exists one single individual who does not feel indignant at the idea of foreign servitude or dependence; unanimous only, I repeat, in this point, we shall have to struggle with opinions from the moment that they will arise from incideuts which we must tolerate to a certain degree; and masmuch as the law, without destroying the passions, leads them towards right; thus the government, without being enabled to shun altogether actions and re-actions, or muster the abb and tide of opinion, has, for its difficult and sublime duty, to balance, moderate, and regulate those movements in such manner, as that their jarring eventuate in the peace, the justice, and the reciprocal benefit of both.

The federal republic, composed of so many and various elements, is a complicated machinery whose action requires so much precision, so much delicacy in its direction, that it is reserved to superior understandings. But the Congress und President have an infallible support. In order to fulfil their great trust, they can meet, and even surpass the expectation of those whose confidence they possess: they may render their tame adored, placing it on a line with that of Solo, Lock, Penn, Washington, and the other benefactors of mankind. In virtue alone is to be found that supporter in that republican virtue; that knows how to lose sight of its personal interest, whose ambition tooks up to the public good, and which can distinguish through the clouds of passion, at a clear and perspicacious glance, the path that leads to public felicity. The heart of every Mexican expands at the idea that such will be the guide, the luminary, the soul of its Congress and President. This virtue shall identify itself with their opinions, will gather their votes, dictate their statutes, render them indefatigable, and will concentrate their strength to secure to the country its liberty and the accumulation of the

advantages it deserves. You are going to exhibit to Mexico and to the world, a sublime spectacle in your rectitude, purity, efficacy, and unanimity; and soon you will cumes seven and a half columns in that paper, deserve from your country and posterity, the application will be a present; we

will, and will be so until the Supreme Court be flow ou all classes of the Anabuac Society that first,

and the federal district. Notwithstanding this, and at its ead is perspectively seen the majestic we correctly understand it, carries judicial powthe end of justice has form effected as far as pos-and safe march of the Federal Republic of Mexi-sible, and the citizens can complain only of the vi-co. the friendly nations, (and all ought to be so) hitherto entertained of it. It declares that the ces of legislation, and of those introduced by the allied to her, Asia and Europe at her side, con- execution laws of the states prescribed by Con- sion of some of the maritime custom-houses,degrading indolence of the Spanish Governors, nected by important and pacific relations, and gress to the Federal Courts in 1759, where those These are considered abundantly adequate to the THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN TWO The prisons and houses of correction have had felicity dispensing by the hand of Mexico its then in existence in the several states, and that purpose, and are warmly recommended, although the fate of the times; but I do not despair of ren- treasures and lights to the inhabitants of the uni-

The Mexician army, which gathered so many lits council, at probably the most important time This power they extend not only to the form of revenue, the whole amount of the duties on imby you, between two precipices, created by slave- the polity of the states. Land is exempt in Vir- the decimal rents of the mitre of Mexico 87,000 ry and anarchy. To you belongs the fulfilling of

The House then adjourned.

ETTELZAD EUT.

THURSDAY MAY, 12, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

Rail Roads .- Mr. Nicholas Woods a man of great practical experience on the subject, and condjutor, of Mr. Stevenson (says a London Pa per,) is preparing a complete treatise upon rail roads, accompanied by a great variety of originnl experiments on Steam Carriages, and hy drawings &c. The work will be ready early in April, and is likely to satisfy public enriosity.

Anewera seems also to have commenced in our Steam boat History. For the use of passengers, tow boats are attached to steam boats, by which means the accommodation for passengers may be so far detached from the steam works, as not only to render thementirely safe from the bursting of boilers as well as any accidents from snags &c. but out of the disagreeable sound of the steam works.

By consent on the part of the friends of the people; the following gentlemen are nominated; to be voted for, as Senator and Representatives! for the county of Fayette in the next General Assembly of the State: viz:

WALLER BULLOCH, for Senator, Genl. John M. M'Calla, Genl. James Dub-

LAFAYETTE.

prosperity which nature has designed. The nation has, in fact, sworn to the expected constitu-

been published in the Kentucky Gazette, will in two and a half dollars per acre, until payment, ne. It is called Tarikh Kebir, or "Great Chron a short time be published in pamphlet form. Meantime the two first instalments of \$10 on icle." It was written by an Arabian, surnamed

GENERAL LA FAYETTE!!!

lun, on this day, according to notice.

The proposition to attempt having a dinner by subscription for General Lafayette and the multitude of persons expected to meet him here, was again maturely and most respectfully consider ed, and although the committee feel duly senand determined to support our independence in sible of the liberality of many gentlemen in fa- til \$1000 in silver should be collected; owing to vour of such a course, it was unanimously resolv- an estimate of expenses for this year. But haved to be impracticable at the present time.

> It was further Resolved, 'That Major General James Shelly, accompanied by his staff, and Messrs Dudley, Robb, Richardson, Meridith and Combs, be appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of receiving General Lafayette at the county line; and directed to greet him on behalf of the citizens and tender him their congratulations on his safe arrival among them. Said subcommittee will also invite him to partake of a public dinner.

> Resolved, That the Marshal of the day he requested to furnish a military escort to said subcommittee, which will again come under his command, so soon as General Lufay ette shall be met by the town Procession, as heretofore arranged.

> Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee make the necessary detail of duty, for each member of the General Committtee during the time of General Lafayette's coninnance in the county.

> Resolved. That the several Editors of newspapers in Lexington be requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN FOWLER, Ch'm. Test. LESLIE COMBS

May 11, 1825.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

Charles Humphreys, Edmand Bullock, Elisha Warfield John W. Hunt, & James Trotter, were appointed a Committee to invite General Lafayette to visit the University.

W. MACBEAN, Clk. to the

B. of T. of T. U.

The important discussion of the supreme court of the United States at the Mnrch term 1825 in the case Warman vs Southard & Star, delivered by the chief Justice, is published in the Commentator of the 30th ult. This decission oc-

JUDICIAL USURPATION. in the last commentator we read a decision of A vast and luminous career is open before you, the Supreme Court of the United states, which if tablishment of the rents on the muontacture of they think proper, but in the new states make an the old system of the tobacco rents. By a happy coincidence you are going to direct lentire system of execution laws for theirselves! executions, but to their substacne; not to the mode ports and exports, is rated at \$2,732,995; the ato be levied on. If this is not an assumption of footing, at a little more than one million; the rent to be foundlesislative power we know not what legislative of the salines at \$68,000; that of the post offices power is. It must change in a great degree the |at \$312,000; that of the lottery at \$95,000; the temres on which property is held, and overturn decimal rents of the five cathedrals at \$529,000; Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, 3000, ginia; but the Federal Courts may direct it to the foreign loan at 13,000,000, &c. &c. amounting ver to allot to themselves the most permanent fine, by this principle, the people are to be sub- From Circle. Extract of a letter to the Edimeans to cause itself to be respected and looked ling from their own legislature and the other from upon with admiration by others; and that, lastly, the federal courts. While we vindicate our it is capable of completing the remarkable work | selves at home, lot us keep an eye upon the other | about six weeks in this capitol: for the first of its felicity, as inspired by providence. Such member of the judicial Holy Alliance which mouth little or nothing was done of interest—for must be the result of the virtue that animates the sends its edicts from beyond the mountains, the last fortnight their proceedings have been Congress and President of the Mexican Repub- They assume to do what congress never dured to do more interesting. The Constitution was declarto pass a system of execution laws independent ed to be null and void on the 29th ultimo. Since The President of the Republic then withdrew, of those of the states. Shall we suffer Judges to then, they have been debating upon an augmenand the President of the House of Representa- assume a power for the exercise of which we station of the army to 3000 men; the imposition of tives proclaimed that "The General Constitution would instantly turn out our representatives? a direct contribution; the doing away of the titional Congress opens to-day, the 1st January, They would not dare it, were they not confident ties, Alcavala, &c - and I am assured, from good

western tour. As his appearance is that of a Allen leaves here for Valparaiso, in a day or two, TERMS; TEREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE gentlemen, and his talents of no ordinary character, it would be supprising if his success should there. Mrs. Allen has lately been at the point not be very considerable.

> New York, April 23 .- Captain Scott, of the shot.

We learn from Peter Gallineau, Esq. a pas-Thomas, who left Cumana on the 18th ultimo, that all was quiet in Peru. Transports were fitted out at Lima to carry the prisoners to Havana. accompany them.

Norfolk, April 20-Captain Hall of the brig Exchange, arrived yesterday, informs that sevenlects, was last Wedn'esday.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Garden Company.

Joseph Megowan, and purchased the same at the rate of one hundred dollars in specie per acre. The anmbers signed "LAFAYETTE," which have payable within five years, with a small rent of an Arabic manuscript of great antiquity and val-

have not yet been effectually secured. These disappointments induced the board of Directors to delay the cultivation of the lot, from christmas when is was in their possession till the 15th of March, and even once to resolve not to begin un ing since ascertained that this sum could be collected before it was actually wanted, and the appropriations for the year having been reduced, the Garden was begun to be put in cultivation on the 15th of March, as any further delay would have occasioned the loss of a whole year. Since that time less than a third of the sum collected have been spent, within six weeks about 3000 Trees and Shrubs have been planted, a vineyard begun, the whole garden laid out, the existence of a quarry and spring in the lot accertained, and about three acres put in complete cultivation, by sowing or planting therein upwards of 150 kinds of Medical, and horticultural plants and vegetables, among which some valuable foreign grains; Donations of the amount of about one hundred dollars have also been actually received. Such are already the prospects of the Garden, that a dividend of six per cent on the sums expended or to be expended, has already been offered; but not yet accepted by the board.

This useful lustitution therefore, will eventually succeed, and its advantages gradually unfold themselves. It only requires more punctuality in the engagements of the Stockholders and Patrons to be soon on a firm standing. This alone can enable us to improve it as contemplated, and render it a source of pleasure and profit.

C. S. RAFINESQUE. May 2, 1825. Superintend't. & Secretary.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FINANCES OF MEXICO. The following is an abstract of a memoir of the Mexican minister of Finance, read before both houses of Congress on the 4th of January last. The abstract is from the New York Daily Advertiser.

The expenses of the department of justice and ecclesiastical affairs are set down at \$77,220; those of the department of war, to sustain the army on the footing ordered by Congress, at \$12, 000,000; those of the marine, in both branches, at nearly \$3,000,000; and those of the executive

and legislative, \$1,000,000. The debts which ought to be paid in 1825, amount to \$865.804. The whole expenses for this

ling to only ten millions six hundred thousand,

would leave a deficit of more than seven millions. To supply this, the memonr proposes the re-estolacro, which in 1393, vielded to Spain about

In the estimate of the different branches of the

tor of the Providence American, dated Santiago de Chili, January 10.

"The Congress of Chili have been in session of sccurity in life office. But they may be reach | authority, that before they adjourn an act will be passed granting a complete religious toleration; such a measure would certainly form a glorious We are credibly informed that a certain pic- chimax to their proceedings. Chiole is still in pos pocket, well known to the police in this city, is session of the Royalists, and causes some uneusiollowing General Lafayette in his southern and ness to the government, in that quarter. Mr. of death, but is now nearly recovered."

CRUELTY. In the Montreal jail, recently a Governor Von Scholten, informs that eleven of man died who had been confined there three the pirates captured by the Grampus, and car- years for flebt. His friends and physicians a ried into Porto Rico, had been condemned and short time before his death, carnestly besought his creditors to suffer him to be removed to the hospital, as affording the only hope of prolonging senger in the Governor Von Scholten, from St. his life but the creditors were inexorable; "the irou entered into his soul" and he died.

NEW York. A question of some nicety has The Asia 74, and a Spanish brig of War were to arisen between the Senate and House of Assembly of New-York, relative to the propper mode itors. of proceeding in the choice of an United States' Senator. According to the constitution of the United States, the Senator is to be chosen by the teen pirates taken by the United States schooner Legislature. The point of difference is, whether Grampus, had been tried and condemued to suf- the Senate and Assembly shall vote separately fer death at St. Thomas, and the day appointed and concurrently, or collectively, and determine for their execution, which as well as he recol- by a majority of the votes of the members of both branches indiscriminately. The Senate insist on an independent vote, inasmuch as if they go into a ballot conjointly with the House, they To the Stockholders of the Transylvania Botanic will be overpowered by numbers; whilst the llouse contend that the Senate has no right to any Nearly one hundred shares having been sub- greater control in the matter, than that which so many sacrifices heroically made to obtain fethe Company in the year 1824, and douations soual considerations, with regard to particular having been tendered to the Institution to the candidates, seem to have produced the differamount of above six hundred dollars Common-lence, which, however, on other accounts is de-The latest information we have is, that Gen. wealth. The President and Directors, selected serving of attention. The result will no doubt ve-

> There has been lately discovered, in the east, Meantime the two first instalments of \$10 on licle." It was written by an Arabian, surnamed each share were called for, and partly paid; but Tubari, from Tabristan, the place of his birth. owing to the lenity of the hoard, some subscri- le has been called the Livy of the Arabians .--At a meeting of the General Committee of bers were suffered to be in arrears and are still No entire copy of the original of this mann-Arrangement and Preparation at Mrs. Keen's 80 as yet, notwithstanding some exertions in col- script was known to exist before this was discovlecting; and a few shares promised to be taken, ered. We are informed that it is on its way to England .-- American.

Franklin Mo. April 5.

Rumour says that twelve persons lately on their way from Santa Fe, to this place were attacked on the Semerone river, in the Mexican dominion, by a boddy of the Aripehoes, who robbed them of every thing valuable, and killed three of their number. We have not the particulars but do not doubt that something of the kind has taken place-One of the sufferers, living in Ray county, has arrived there, and from him we expect shortly to hear a correct statement of the circumstances.

Mo. Intelligencer.

Canal digging by steam.

There is building at the Woolen Manufactory in Cincinnatti a machine for excavating canals to be propelled by steam. Mr. Daniel French, Engineer, is the inventor. It is calculated to do the work of five hundred men, the engine being a twenty horse power. Should it prove of the utility promised by a model now at the manufactory, it will immediate ly facilitate the opperations at the Ealls of the Ohlo. Spectator.

THINGS I NEVER SAW. 1. I never saw a printer get two-thirds of his subscription money.

2. I never saw a squire get rich by his office. 3 I never saw a mountehank speak in favor of a regular bred physiciau, nor a regular bred physician speak in favour of a newly discovered

4. I never saw a man get wealthy by horse 5 I never saw a gambler who would not tell a fib, if he was hard run!

6. I never saw a woman opposed to petticoat government. 7. I never saw an old bachelor offer courtship

to an old maid, nor a young girl accept of a poor old bachelor. 8. I never saw a widow refuse marrying on account of her age.

9 I never saw a man thrive by the plough, who did not either hold or drive. 10. I never saw a clean hearth and a drunking wife in the same famity.

11. I never saw a sul scriber praise the editor after he was sued for the paper 12, I never saw a newspaper thrive without a

On the 10th list, by the Rev. N. H. Hall; Cop. Patterson Bain, to Mis Maria fluer.

DIED, In this county, on the 6th Ind. Miss CHARLES

Choss, daughter of Mr. John Cross, after a very severe and lingering illness. MENT Service description of the second service of the service of t

It must not be forgotten

840,000 LOTTERY

Recently drawn in the City of Buttimore, was sold at PIKE'S OFFICE.

And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several wher Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are

1 of 50,000 4 of 10,000 3 of 20,000 5 of 5,000

2500-2000-1000-500-kc, &c, &c Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only-and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. (Ir-ders from any part of the United States will re-ceive the most prompt attention, if post paid, and

Lex. May 12 1825-19-tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET, TAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China were selected with care expressly for this market, contain

Blue Printed Dioing Wate new and elegant patterns do. , do. Tea do do. Plates Twiffers & Mutfins,

do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome,

Soup Pareens

Bakers and Nappies, Muga and Pitchers, Bowls, Basins and Ewers,

dn Teapots, Sugars and Creams, do Coffee Powls and Soucers, do Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Ten sets, some very hands me, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every descripin which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

sorall advance for cash CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP. Lexingtno, May 12, 1835 .-- 19-tf.

GREENVILLE SPRIAGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Haerodeburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Vis-

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on mnderate terms:

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS. May 2, 1825 -- 19-tf.

NOTICE.

A U. persons indebted for the Lexington Pul (ic Ad-vertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be forther indulged. Lexington, May 12, 1825,-19-1f.

WANTED. GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he A must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the

An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust nosts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above.
Lexington, May 12, 1825,—19-1f.

HONEY.

THE Subscriber bas no hand and for sale at his Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cheapside, alarge quantity of strained Honey by the keg or

JAMES GRAVES. Lexington, May 12, 1825 - 19-tf.

Five Dollers Reward.

LOST in the Stroet of Lexington on the 9th Inst. a small Leather pocket book, containing a ten dollar note on the Bank of the Comorouwealth, and seven or eight dollars in change tickets; any person finding the same and delivering it to me at the sign of the Cross Keys in Lexington, shell have the above reward.

N. M. SIMPSON. Lexington, May 11th, 1825.-19-31

Lexington Library.

THE Shareholders of Lexington Library, will please, to observe, that their ANNUAL MEETING for the efection of Thirleen Directors and for other purposes, will he held at the Library, on the first Saturday in June 1825, which will be the 4th day of that month. By order of

JAS. LOGUE, SEO'T. Lexington, May 9th, 1825.—19-1m.

OFFICERS OF the TRANSVILVANIA BOTANIC GARDEN COMPANY, elected on the 2d May, 1825.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, President. WILLIAM A. LEAVY, Treasurer. THOMAS SMITTI, Gen. McCALLA, JOS. FICKLIN, JAS. M. PIKE, ROBERT BEST,

JNO. NORTON, Lexington, May 5-18-3t

The Sulphur Bath IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Hobert McNitt. It's efficacy has been proved in several cases of theumatism. Tetter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red river Iron Store, on Shore

street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq. Lexington, April 26, 1825-18-1f ENTERTAINMENT,

Cross

wight hire.

Keys,

By Nathaniel M. Simpson; HERE accommodations both for Mao and Horse may be had, or the best the country affords, and on the I west terms.

2 or 3 HACKS War Cod Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who

May 5th, 1895.-18-tf



POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. LA FAYETTE.

Myriads of voices rent the sky With deep and loud acelaun-The same that saw Riego die, And carsed his glorious name! When under foreign bayonets borne Madrid beheld her King return!

Accursed slavery's withering blight Had dimmed the free born soul-And over freedom's glorious light Its darkn'ing shadows stole— 'Twas but the coward slaves that hail'd The tyraut-who their fetters mail'd!

France strew'd ber lilies on the gale, And sent her children forth-The immortal violet, wither'd pale, Before the angry north-To meet in England's vassal train The King who fled the battle plaiu!

Think ye, their welcome was sincere, Their gallant Chief forgot!
The Soldier's brow and Beauty's tear Told thousands wept his lot! But in their burning hearts comprest Their grief—and welcom'd with the rest!

In Albion, thousands shook the air--In revel hearts, and hands were met-And peers, and nobles gather'd fair To see the bauble diadem set Upou a brow that every crime Llad blasted e'er its noon of prime!

Was it their hearts had ceased to beat To freedom's stirring call— That slavery damp'd bright valour's heat And spread the spirit's pall!-No!-they were brave-but felt 'iwas vain, And reckless gaz'd upon their chain.

But THOU!—thy path is mid the free Where sears the Eagle bird to heaven— Such is the welcome meet for Thee Where tyrants manaeles were riven, For in our glorious host, thy hrand Smote the invaders of the land!-

Oh! is not this worth all the tears That rust Ambition's ruthless blade, The gorgeous pomp-and dark'ning lears Around the bloodstain'd Throne array'd!-Such, LAFAYETTE!-the hearts that claim To twine the garlaud of thy fame! CLEON.

THE FARMER. BY T. O. FESSENDEN.
Let monied blookheads roll in wealth, I et proud fools strut in state, My hands my homestead and my health Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fid, nor feign, To please old Mammon's fry; But Independence still maintain On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinatus at his plaugh, With more true glory snone, Than Caesar with his laurel brow, His polace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and eare Are bold ambitions lot. But those intruders never dare Disturb my peaceful cot

Blest with fair competence, I find What monarchs never can, Health and tranquility of mind, Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground, For exercise is meet—
Is mere amusement which is crow'd
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who tail in plersure's rounds, Sweet slumber soon destroy, Soon find on dissipation's grounds,

A grave for every joy. -00 PUNNING. Lost summer two young gentlemen were looking ont of a window into an adjoining yard, when one of them saw four or five negroes playing at cards.

*Charles,' said be, 'I do not think that those feilows are fair players,' 'No replied C. 'I think they are a set of black-legs.' Smoking .- "What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell-"None, that I knuw of," replies his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice jaundice leads to dropsy-and dropsy terminates in

A fool who is vain or being the lady figure of some fash ionable tailor and thinks the wealth of his wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas; too like his long eared brother, in the lion's skin. the like his long eared brother in the lion's skin, he is easily betrayed.

death. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

SAM. FOOTE AND THE SCOID.

Sam. Foote being scolded one day aevercly, on some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable temper, he replied, "I have heard of tartar and brunstone, and by Jove, madam, you are the cream of one and the dower of the other.'

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make which he believed would be to their mutual bene fit. The ereditor called on him to hear it. "I have been thinking (said the former) that it is a very bad thing for me to lie here, and to put you to the expense of one dollar and twenty-five ecuts per week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what I may cost you in the end .- Therefore what I would propose is this; You shall let me out ofiail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the twenty five cents go to discharging the debt."

NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution all persons in trading for cer-tain notes payable to Daniel Woodman, as they were fraudulently obtained; and as said Woodman has not complied with the requisition contained in his deeds , I will not pay any of the notes unless compel-

JOHN DORMAN. May 5, 1825 -18-St

BLANKS TOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE Horse Sporting.

THE subscriber, 11.0 Keep er in the Town of Columbia, Adair county Ky, is now preparing and will have in complete order by the 10th of the Town On this Turf will be run a mstch race. of the Town on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the month,) one mile and repeat for \$1400 Sampson Casky & Esq. Florazel horse, against Andrew Barnet's Whip mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are contemplated. This turf is about the centre between Lextigues of Nechalle Lexical Lexical Angles of the contemplated. ington, Nashville, Louisville and Iluntsville; equal and many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. tt shall be kept in complete trim for fall and spring racing and being situated about the centre of those places. mentioned (whereat the best running horses in the western country are to be found, he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing Gentlemen Irom those quarters with their five horses, meet on the COLUMBIA TURF and there try their SPEED and BOTTOM.
ROBERT H. BURTON.

N B. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus, Louis-ville Advertiser, Russelsville Mossenger, and Nashville Republican will be so good as to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward the a-mount of their respective charges to me which shall immediately be paid or remitted

ROBERT II. BURTON.
Columbia, Adair county Ky, March 28, 1825.

Something Singular.

HAT is some person left at my shop about two years ago a large Circular bar, brass and iron; and something still more singular is, if the owner does not call and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this advertisement.

STEP HEN STURDIVANT. Lex. April 15, 1825—16-3t.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. ILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Boirbon and Jeasamine. All husiness entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS
Lexington, April 6,1284.—15,-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J.O. HARRISON. TAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County court.

April 7, 1825-14-tf.

J.M.PIKE, WANTS TEN SHARES of OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE-RY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

OUT LOT TO LEASE. SEALED proposals will be received until the first this Common ably to law. of l'ottersfield, an out lot belonging to the town, for a

JOHN M. McCALLA, Trustees.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-3t.

State of Kentucky,

Lex Feb. 24 1825-8-tf

Fayette Circuit Court, March term 1825.

habitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably lolaw and the rules of this Court; On the motion of the Complainants, it is ordered that anless the said defendants do appear here on or before the 1st day of our next June term of this Court and answer the complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further or dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Common wealth for two months successively according to

A copy test,
A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C. (Hickey, complainant's counsel.) 15-2m



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bol-

JOHN TILFORD. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15—tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—l'owder by the keg,
from the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

NOTICE.

A LL those having demands against the estate of DAVID LUGAN, dec'd. are requested to present their respective accounts for adjustment; and all who are indebted to said estate, will make arrangements for immediate payment.

JAMES LOGAN,

CHARLES C. LOGAN,

April 28, 1825 .-- 17-3 t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tayern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Simpson as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper naiket house; where he will keep a constant suply of the best Liquors and other accommodations. llis stables : " in good order and well furnished; and his charges shall be moderate.

N. B. From four to six gentlemen of good character can be accommodated with boarding.

April 28, 1825—17-3m

J. K

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this

Botanic Garden. BROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To tirub and plough about 7 acres of ground. To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones. To lay about 100 Copic yards of a stone sence. To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, aro und par

To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the 'day or

To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods. Apply to the Superintendant C. S. Rafinesque by let

ters left at Capt. l'ike's or Thomas Smith's N.B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the treasurer of the com-

Feh. 3 1825-5-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where la carries on the WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorta of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.
He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and

assures them and the public that no pains shall he spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn

Feb. 10, 1825 .- 6.-1f.



ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attend d to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the

Colour renewed.
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6—tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY,) TERM 1825. FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT,) JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT, ABSALOM CAVINS'S heirs & others

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and Sally Self are no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance harcin a-greeably to law and the rules of this court, on the inotion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first dy of our next June term and answer the complainants bill the same shall be taken for confessed agains: then and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively agree-

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. e. e. (HICKEY, r. Q.)

Land and Negroes For Sale. IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Fayette ecunty Ky at their l'ebruary Term 1825, obtain d by perition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber

ROBERT LYLE'S Executors comp'ts, against ROBERT LYLE's beirs defendants.

CHANCERY

WHIS day came the complainants by their countaining 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Flkhorn, about ten miles North East of Lexington -ALSO-NEGROES.

Betty and two cutldren Millissy and William; which property decended from Peter Moore dec'd to Naney and Blackwell Moore dec'd The Lard is well watered and title goods the Negroes young and valuable. A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving hond with approved security payable in gold or silver.

THOMAS A RUSSELL, Com'er.

March 17 1825-11-2m.

The Bell Tavern.



On Jefferson street near the Court House.

LOUISVILLE Ky. Is Now occupied by the undersigned, where genical boarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices AMOS EDWARDS.
Louisville Ky Feb 10th 1825—10-3m.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMET for Mary May, in the town of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed from her former stand to the House lately occupied hy Capt George W Thompson, which is more in the centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office Having procured additional Rooms to those be longing to the said stand, she will be enabled to ac-

commodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my best exertions used to give general satisfaction Harrodsburgh March 3, 1825—9-1f.

SLAVES FOR SALE. N excellent COOK and WASHER, aged hetween A 40 and 50 years Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.

Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.-15-tf

W. T. BARRY, NFORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs

will attend to hisbusines in the Fayette Circuit Court and JAMES SHANNON Esq and COL. JAMES CLARK in the Jessamine Circuit Court; in aid of his late partner, CAPTALN TIBESTIS Lexington Feb 24 1825-8-tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths. I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

Lexington March 24, 1625-12-tf.

FIGHT DEBTORS to the Back of Kenincky whose debts originated at the late Lexington Branch Rank, are notified that their notes fall due ou the 17th of May next, and that the Agent for the 1st Banking District, may be expected at Lexington on Tuesday and Wednesday the 17th and 18th May, for the purpose of receiving inites for renewal, calls and discounts—notes for renewal fled for the propper amount with a memorandom of the amount to be paid, may be obtained upon application at the Brauch Bank of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS P. DUDLEY, Agent.

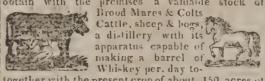
HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable themp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOuatt. Lex. Sep. 23, 1824-39-tf

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE lu Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and passed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in culti-vation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation the sale will commence nich the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular unmerical order. The lands reserved by the law for use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from vation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation the sale. vation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation, the ballance finely timbered. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate nurchasers. It is admirably calculated for JAMES MONROF. tenements and would be sold in divisions to arcommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years. I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and hoys accustomed to, and capable. In pursuance of law, 1, JAMES MONROE, Presiof performing farming business. Four of the boys
have been during the last year engaged in a bagging
factory. The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also



together with the present crop of about 150 acres of ships, viz corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming mensils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSOV. essamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

FOR SALE

ACRES OF FIRST RATE 距到返回

One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frank and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dee'd, and is now offered for sale. Inv. for CASH the county of the land of t heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

and the state of t



DAVID MEGGWAN.

upper end of the market house.



HERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary-good water-meadows & orehards,-under good fence-and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable. Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TROTTER Lex. Aug 1824-37-if

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the

Western Country to give a preference to their ows N. B. A constant supply of liatters WOOL on PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

annary 13th, 1825-2-tf

Lancasterian Seminary.

hand.

TERMS of tuition in this aeminary are for the Alphahet, Orthography, Reading, and slate Writing, Eigh! Dollars in the Currency of this State per Session of five months For the above including paper writing, Arithmetic, and Geography, Ten Dollars - One half to be paid in ad-

ance and the other half at the close of the session.

The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Pencils, Pens, luk, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic cards in this institution and those who may be engaged in the study of Geography will furnish their own books stationary &e.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.
Lexington April 7 1895-14-ti. Principa

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company are notified that the third Instalment of S5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election of a President six Directors and a Treasurer is to take place on the first monday of May next (2d May), at which none can vote or be elected, unless they have paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bark, terrife appelers an aid conviction of the person, who broke into my spice room in the travel of the spilles, can the might of the three miles. instead tech of tell y mency clawer alors two Lun incd children principa y in tick to issued by the sub-eriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty tvo-ind-a latt ents news. Persons holding takers for the above sums are requested to bring them in a dexchange them for offer takers, or to receive the commenwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above demonination issued by DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825-3-tf

By the President.

GEO GRAHAM,

By the President of the United States. In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MCNRCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a publicate will be held at the Land Of-lice at Tallahassee, in Florida, on the third Minday of May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz.

Township I south of Fange 1 west of the Metidian ! ine-2 and 2 north of Range 1 do, do Practional 3 do. do. do do Practional 3 do. do.
Township I south
1 and 3 north do do
1 2 3 4 and 5 east
1 2 3 4 and 5

Practional township 3 1 2 3 4 and 5
The sale will commence with the lowest number of

Commissioner of the General Land Office By the President of the United States souri, on the unid Monday in May next, for the dispoobtain with the premises a valuable stock of sil of such lands, now situate within the limits of said district sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo, which were relinquished to the United states p icr to the 1st. day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821 entitled "An act for the rebet of the purchasers of public lands prime to the 1st day of July, 1826," which said ands are situate within the following described town.

> West of the 5th principal meridian. Townships 49, 50, 51, 53, & 54 of range 1
> 49, 50, 51, 5, 53 54, & 55 of " 2
> 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55& 56, of " 3
> 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57 of " 4
> 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, & 59 of " 5
> 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 69 " 7
> 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 69 " 7
> 49, 54, 55, 56

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, day of January, A. D. 1825. JAMES MONROE.

By the President. GEORGE GUATAM, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subseri,

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking, Suital le for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is a preservative to the leather, and gives a heautiful polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the come-nience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tru boxes. He has likewise for sale,

cold pressed Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c. JOHN STICKNEY,

Lexington, Feb. 3.-6-tf

For Sale or Rent.

HOSE large and commodious Brick Buildings in the town of Winchester Ky, owned and oecupied by the subscriber as a public House for sever years past; attached thereto is a large Brick Stable, also an out lot containing about twenty-six acres. To a purehaser a great bargain would be

Winchester Ky March 23 1825-13-tf.

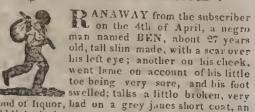
UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

MRS. MARSH,

ETURNS thanks to her friends for the encouragement hitherto given her, and informs them that she still continues to make and repair Umbrellas. She has removed to a small frame huilding on Marketstreet two doors from Shortstreet, and opposite to the house lately occupied asan office for the Western

Monitor. The house will be designated by an umbrella constantly spread at the door. Mrs. Marsh has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable mounting for Umbrellas and

April 28-17-3t* \$50 REWARD.



foud of liquor, had on a grey james short coat, an old light drab surtout coat and two pair of ragged overalls. He rode uff a bay horse, ten years old, ahout 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, a star in his forehead, roach main and bob tail, with some saddle and collar marks.

place at the same time, belonging to a man in Alabama; stout well made, about 25 years old, and is supposed to have rode a sorrel horse of J. Tanner, four years old, sixteen hands high, with light mane, and tail, and tour white feet. It is supposed they will make for the state of Ohio and perhaps for Canada. I will give the above reward if taken out of he state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state and ecured in any jail so that I get him, and pay all reasonable charges. A generous reward will be given for the horses or either of them, or for infor-

B. BOSWORTH. Lex. April 28, 1825-17-tf. The Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, will give the above three weeks insertion, and forward their a

nation so that I get them.

leount lo this office for payment.

There was also, another Negro Man left this